A Perfite platforme

of a Hoppe Garden,

and necessarie Instructions for the making and mayntenaunce thereof, with notes and rules for reformation of all abuses, commonly practised therein, very necessarie and expedient for all men to haue, which in any wise haue to doe with Hoppes.

Now newly corrected and augmented

By Reynolde Scot.

26

Prouerbs.11.

Who so laboureth after goodnesse, findeth his desire.

Bodl. Library

Sapien.7.

Wisedome is nymbler than all nymble things.
She goeth through and attayneth to all things.

ff. 349

¶ Imprinted at London by Henrie *Denham, dwelling in Pater noster* Rowe, at the Signe of the Starre.

1578.

Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum.

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By a ſundrie Aucthors.

Printed at

With labourers after prouidence, indeuis his deuice

Imprinted at London by Henrie
Denham, dwelling in Pater noſter
Rowe, at the Signe of
the Starre.
1574.

Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum ſolum.

¶ To the Right worshipfull Mayster *Willyam Louelace, Esquire, Sergeaunt at the Lawe*

YR, conside-
rynge the vvhole
course of youre
lyfe, howvit alto-
gyther tendeth to
the necessitye, to
the profite, and to
the commendacy-
on of your coun-
trye, namelye, in
execution of Iu-
stice, in direction
of Counsell, and
in maintenaunce of Hospitalitie: waying also the
disposition of your nature, howvo it rather inclineth
to procure commodities, that make to the encrease
of your expences, thā to deuise argument of priuate
profite, to the qualifying of your charges, and last
of all, acknowledging my selfe bounde vnto you in
many dueties (as beyng laden vnder the burthen of
your benefices) I thought good to enterteyne your
curtesie vvith some thankefull deuice, vvhich myght
neyther interrupt these your proceedings, nor em-
payre your estimation, nor yet obscure the liberall
disposition of your myndes, and thus none other-

vvise, but by vvaye of recluse, desiring you to accompany theise your affections, vvith a matter of profite, or rather vvith a publike good Husbandry, (in apparance base and tedious, but in vse necessarye and commodious, and in effect pleasant and profitable) (that is to saye) to looke dovvne into the bovvck of your grounde, and to seeke about your house at Beddersden, (vvhich I see you desire to garnishe vvith many costly commodities) for a conuenient plot to be applyed to a Hoppe garden, or the further aduice and accomplishing vvhereof, I promyse and assure you, the labour of myne handes, the assistaunce of myne aduise, and the effect of myne experience. And herein I rather craue pardon for my presente boldenesse, than thankes for my promyse paste, or praise for my paines to come, as hauing more cause to ingraue your benefites in stone, and to proclayme them in the Market place, than to print them in the dust, or to rake them vp in a Hoppe hyll, but beyng desirous to prosecute the affection I beare vnto you to the vttermost of my power, I set my good vvill in steade of better abilitie, in this sort, to meete with your friendlinesse towardes me, and if it shall please you, being of such condition and reputation (notvvithstanding the indignitie of the matter) to allovv of this motion, you shall thereby especially warrant the good opinion vvhich is generally conceyued of your good nature, increase the measure of your curtesie towardes me, and finally make many other beholding vnto you, for vvhose sake I shall publish anevv for their profite and commoditie, and though

ie be vnto you a matter of small importaunce, (by- Pro.27.
cause *he which is full abhorreth the hony combe*) yet in
asmuch as I present herein a mynde that wisheth
wel vnto you, appeaching my disability, and giuing
euidence against my sloth, producing as witnesses
hereof, a hande ready to doe, a penne to vvryte, and
a tongue to speak well of you, I hope the well mea-
ning of my deuice shall bee by you accepted, al-
though the merite of my deede may iustly be con-
demned, my vvritings vanting fo me, my simplici-
tie: And be it also known vnto al men by the pre-
sentes, that your acceptance hereof shall not bee in
any wyse preiudiciall vnto you, for I deliuer it as
an Obligation, wherein I acknowledge my selfe to
standefor bee bounden vnto you, without that, that
I meane to receyue your curtesie herein, as a release
of my further duties, which I owe vnto you. And
although my matter be base, my deuice simple, and
my stile homely, especially for the contentacion of a
delicate eare, yet I trust it shall be *gratum opus agricolis*,
vnto whose capacities I haue directed the tenour
hereof, not bumbasting the same with the figures
and flowers of eloquence, to the glorye of my pen,
or to the obscuring of this misterie, which although
it shall seeme plausible vnto some (through the exce-
ding profite ensuing thereby.) Truely Sir, my ne dere-
lye meaning is hereby to gratifie you, and to satisfie
the necessitie of my Countrie, and not to gyue the
reynes to insatiable *Heraclitus*, or to niggardlye *Ari-
stides*, which couet to quench their thirst with the
licour (or rather the lucre) of flowing gaynes, nor

to

to fill the paunche of Epicure, nor yet to pamper him to his ease and yldenesse, neither to ballace the belly of *Bacchus*, or to lull or rocke *Eschilus* in hys drovvsinesse, vvhich sort of people are greedy to tast of the marrovve of games, and loth to breake the bone of labour, vvhich is the middle and both endes of this experience, and therefore this speciall note I vvill here set dovvne for a generall rule. The couetous man that lyeth in vvayte to spare his halfpenye, the sluggarde that sleepeth avvay oportunitye, and the vnskylfull that refuseth to learne the right order, maye happilye relieue the bitternesse of the Hoppe, but shall neuer fauour the svveetenesse ther-of, and yet if Hoppes vvoulde be had, vvithvvilles, or if any other commodities might be bought vvith desire, vvho vvoulde be better prouided than these men, namely these, that make their prouision lying in their beddes, or sitting by the fire, and in the ende buye a great Kyte in steade of a little Larke, vvhose myndes voyde of vvisedome, make their Purses many times voyde of mondy, and their doings voyd of effect: for the eschuyng of these and such other inconueniences as in this matter may happen, I meane if it shall seme good vnto you, to publish this Pamphlet, vvherein if any thing haue escaped consideration, I submit the same to the correction of any other man better practised herein than I am: in the meane time I hartily desire you to allovve of my imagination, and to satisfie my request.

¶ To the Reader.

Although Salomon wylleth vs not to take ouermuch paynes to be ryche, ſignifyng vnto vs thereby, that the man that ſo doth, cannot bee vnguiltie, and though he ſaye further, that greedye traueyle doth nothyng herein preuayle, in as much as it is the bleſsyng of the Lorde that maketh men riche, and albeit, he alſo ſaye in apparance to the contentacion of the ydle, that one handfull is better with reſt, than both handes full wyth labour and traueyle. Yet the ſame Salomon alſo ſaith, that the ſlothfull bodie that vvill not go to the Plough in Winter for colde, ſhall begge in the Summer for neede, gyuing vs to vnderſtande thereby, that a ſimple man that vvorketh, is in better caſe than a gorgeous man that vvanteth, bycauſe the dilygent hande ſhall proceede in authoritie, vvhile the ydle perſon ſhall remayne vnder tribute. He ſayeth alſo in deſpite of Idleneſſe, that, the ſlouthfull is brother to the vvaſter, and in contempt of ſloth, that, the ſluggarde ſhall go in a ragged coate, ſhewing vs howe through ſlouth our bankes fall downe, and howe through the Idleneſſe of our handes, it rayneth into our houſes. Finally, he ſaith to the comfort of the poore, that they vvhich be diligent ſhall ſtande before Kinges, and not in common places, and therefore Salomon meant not to impeache a painefull hande, but to controule a couetous mynde, in witneſſe whereof he ſendeth the ydle ſluggarde that ſleepeth at home, to the buſie Emmet that vvorketh abroade, and the ſlurdie runnagate that hath none abyding, to the feeble Conye that buyldeth among the rockes,

Prou.23. Prou.28. Prou.3. Ibidem. Eccleſi.4. Prou.20. Prou.12. Prou.13. Prou.10. Eccleſi.10. Ibidem. Prou.6. Prou.30.

euen to bée taught by thoſe ſiely wormes to correct themſelues, and thus is the couetous man condemned, bicauſe he ſetteth good conſcience behinde his grédie deſires, and placeth his priuate profite before common humanitie, to erect vnto himſelfe and his poſteritie, a kingdome of vanitie and yolenelle. The ſlothfull man is confounded, bycauſe he abuſeth the tyme lent vnto hym, as though hée onely among all the Creatures of God, had a ſpeciall priuiledge to bée ydle and careleſſe: and therefore I am bolde to commende this worke vnto you, euen ſo farre forth as the right vſe and purpoſe thereof deſerueth (that is to ſaye) as a recompence to the labourer, as a commoditie to the houſeképer, as a comfort to the poore, and as a benefite to the Common wealth, addyng thus much hereunto, that there can not lightly bée imployed grounde to more profitable vſe, nor labour to more certaine gaynes: howbeit wyth thys note, that no myſterie is ſo perfecte, no flower ſo ſweete, no Scripture ſo holye, but by abuſe a corrupt bodye, accordyng to his venemous nature, maye drawe poyſon out of the ſame, and therefore blame not this poore trade for that it maketh meane ryche in yéeldyng double profyte, neyther reprowue mée bycauſe by theſe preſentes I gyue notice thereof, in publiſhing this order, but condemne the man, or rather the minde that wreſteth it to ſerue hys myſerable affection, or couetous humour. Truely it grieueth me dailye to ſée tyme yll ſpent, labour loſt, coſt caſt awaye, much good grounde naughtily applyed, and manye good men ſhamefully abuſed though ignorannce and ignorant workemen, that vndertake to deale herein, I ſée almoſt euery man, ſet his hand to worke, or his heade to deuiſe here vpon. Finally, I ſée the Flemmings enuie our practiſe herein, who altogither tende theyr owne profite, ſeeking to impoſonde vs in the ignorannce of our commodities, to crannme vs wyth the wares and fruites of their Countrie, and to doe anye thyng that myght put impediment to this purpoſe,

dazeling

dazeling vs with the discommendation of our soyle, obscuring and falsifying the order of thys misterie, sendyng vs into Flaunders as farre as Popperyng, for that which we may finde at home in our owne backesides. But it were better (in my iudgement) to vnlearne that which is conceyued amysse, and to vndoe that which is vnprofitably done, then to beginne with ignorannce, to proceede wyth losse, and to ende wyth derysion, it were better also that Straungers shoulde enuie our prosperities, than our Friendes shoulde pittie our powerties, or that wee our selues, shoulde lament and bewayle our owne necessities, proceeding from our negligence in thys behalfe. Nowe therefore let thys suffice to entreate you to consider therevpon, and then let your owne consideration preuayle to moue, you to take the worke in hande, and so are you made arbitrer of your owne commoditie, as beyng desired to measure your charges by your profyte: I saye therefore to you that shall be perswaded to be doyng herein, gyue eare to the reading, gyue diligence to the worching, and doubtlesse you shall gyue credite and good reporte to the sequele hereof. Howbeit, I for my part can better vse my hande in doyng, than my penne in describyng this mysterie. Nevertheless, hoping hereby to stande my friends and countrye in some profitable steade, I rather chose to incurre the daunger of derision in speakyng homelye, than the fault of ingratitude in saying nothyng, the respect of dutye vanquishyng in me the feare of yll report, myne ignorance craving pardon, myne affection, good wyll: and let them that are so daungerous of theyr cunning go for mée wyth Tymon into the Desart, there solitarilye to enioye theyr vainetie wisedome. And to saye the troth, to vse eloquent schole phrases in a homely rusticall matter, were to bring the Countrie people to a newe forme of hearing, wherein they shoulde be longer in learning to vnderstande the curiositie of the style, than the knowledge of the Arte, for such men (such men I meane whose hope is in theyr

handes) haue not beene brought vppe in a close studye to discipher the Arte of Rhetoricke with theyr wyttes, but haue beene trayned in the open Fieldes to practyse the Arte of Husbandrie with their Lymmes, as being placed in the frontyers of powertie, to beare the brunt of traueyle and labour, and therefore it sufficeth if in a rude Caske I exhibite wholesome fruite, and write plainely to playne men of the Countrye, and yet *Sæpe etiam est holitor valde opportuna locutus.* In this sorte I shall teach I trust without great errour or tediousnesse, and you shall learne (I hope) without great paine or charges, the manner howe, the tyme when, and the place where to plant Hoppes with effect: God giue you encrease according to his holy wyll, and to your good desire. In the meane time I desire of the learned, pacience in readyng, of the vnlearned, diligence in hearing, of the rich some expences towarde their great commoditie, of the poore, some payne for much profite, and of them all good wyll for myne endeuour. Finallye, I heartily desire you that when you haue once conformed your selfe to the right order, you procéede accordyngly, otherwise neither of vs shall be any thing the neare, you of your purpose, nor I of my desire, and if there be contayned herein anye note of profitable instruction, applye the same to your owne commoditye. If the Lorde blesse your endeuour with encrease, yelde vnto him (as vnto whome the same appertayneth) all prayse and thankes therefore.

Reynolde Scot.

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Hoppe garden.

AT what time necessity, or anye other good consideration shall moue you to deuyse for a Hoppe Garden, you are to consider of these thre thinges.

First, whether you haue, or can procure vnto your selfe any grounde good for that purpose.

Secondly, of the conuenient standing thereof.

Thirdly of the quantitie.

And this I saye by the waye, if the grounde that you dealt withall, be not your owne inheritaunce, procure vnto your selfe some certayne terme therein, least another man reape the fruite of your trauayle and charge.

Of apt and vnapt grounde for Hoppes.

SOme holde at this daye (and Auncient writers witnesse the same) that earth being Salt and bitter of taste, is neyther good, nor apt to be made good. Virgilius.

It is also often written, and generally receyued, that such earth as you shall see white and bare (that is to saye) wholy chalke, or all sande lacking a myxture of perfyte earth, or if it bee clayie, or so drye, as thereby it shall gape or coane in the Summer, is nought for this or any lyke purpose. Didymus Plinius.

It

It is further sayde, that if you shall fele a clod (being dissolued with water) to be very clammy, or cleaning like Ware to your fyngers in kneading it, the same to be profitable lande, &c.

For my part relye not vpon other mens opynions, neither meane to dispute with any man herein, I lyke not to make my mouth an arbitrer in this matter, myne eye maye be deceyued, and my feling may erre in the precise distinction of good or badde lande, but myne experience hath neuer failed in this thing (that is to saye) that a barren, a mosie, or wette soyle (though it perhaps doe content a wylde Hoppe) shall neuer please nor maintaine a good Hoppe.

I will not say with Varro, that a good grounde perlyeth Mallowoztes, nor with Columella, that where Crabbes or Sloes growe, there the grounde is riche. I can saye nothing of Florentines experience in digging a hole, and fillyng it vp againe, and by the swelling to iudge the strength, or by the gaping to define the weakenesse thereof: but I can say againe by sure experience, that a dry grounde, if it be riche, mosie, and gentle, is the soyle that serueth best for this purpose, and such a mould must either be sought out, or else by cost and labour be prouoked.

If it be a drye shallowe rocke (except you raise it with greate or good earth) you shall not set your Poales deepe, steddie, and fast enough, to withstande the force of the windes.

But to redresse the inconuenience hereof, you

shall be taught in the tytle of Poales. Fol. 10.

A light moulde (though it be very rich) is not very apt for this purpose, for it is a receyued and a prowed rule, that the heauyest grounde wyll beare the most weyght of Hoppes, I saye, so as it be a grounde apt for this purpose.

Of the Scituation.

IT were good to place your Garden so as the Sunne may haue free recourse into it, both the whole day, or the greatest and warmest part thereof, so also as it may be armed against the violence and contagion of the wynde: but this I woulde wyshe to be considered rather in the scituation of the place, naturallye defended with hilles, than artificially be sette and garded with trees. Howbeit, if you be driuen hereunto, prouide so (if you can) that your trees may stande aboue, euen that the shadowe of them, reache not into your Garden, but in any wise that they growe not vpon the hilles.

There be many which (to purchase the fauour and benefite of the Sunne) lay their Gardens very open and bleake to the South, the which I would not wyshe to be done, for as the former part of the yere admitteth into your Garden the colde Easterlye wyndes, whereby many frostes, the which ingender blastes, &c. So the latter part of the yeare maketh it subiect to Southerly stormes, the which doe much annoy a Hop Garden when the Poles are

are loaden with Hoppes, and then commonly no other winde hurteth.

It shoulde also be placed neare to your house, except you be able to warrant the fruite thereof from such fyngers as put no difference betweene their owne and other mens goodes.

Also your Garden being thus placed, there may be made thereunto the more speedy and continuall recourse, besides that, that the Maysters eye shall manye times quicklye and prevent the seruants negligence.

By this meanes also it may be with more ease and least charge holpen with dung.

Finally (if it may be) let it not stande bleake to the East, West, North, or specially to the South.

Of the quantitie.

The quantitie of your Garden, must either be measured by the proportion of your yerely expences of Hoppes in your house, or by the cost you meane to bestowe in the preparation and keeping thereof, or by the paynes and busynesse that you are disposed, or able to employe vpon it, or also according to the profite and gaynes, that you meane to leuie and receyue: which later consideration pleaseth and flattereth much a couetous mannes conceyte, in whose hart (or rather braine) it is so settled in the rules appertayning hereunto, as many times the greatnesse of his desire is the ouerthrowe of his purpose, as shall here-

hereafter appeare.

A proportion of the charge and benefite of a Hoppe garden.

But it is to be reckned in all these poynctes that concerne the quantite of your Garden, you muſt make your account in this wyſe. One man may well keepe two thouſande hils, and yet reſerue his wyfliers labour for any other purpoſe.

Vppon euery yere you maye erect ſeauen, eyght, or nyne hundreth hylles, as hereafter ſhall be declared.

Vpon euery hyll well ordered, you ſhall haue nyne poundes of Hoppes at the leaſt.

Two poundes and a half of theſe Hoppes will large-ly ſerue for the brewing of one quarter of Maulte.

One hundreth pounders of theſe Hoppes, are commonly worthy xvi. li. xiii. s. iiii. d. So as one acre of grounde, and the thirde part of one mans la-bour, both ſmall coſt beſides, ſhall yelde vnto him that ordereth the ſame well, fortie markes yearely, and that for euer.

And here is to be noted, that grounde orderly tilled, doth not onely yelde the more, the greater, the harder, and the weightyer Hoppes, but alſo they ſhall goe further, they ſhall endure longer, they ſhall be holeſomer for the body, and pleaſanter of verdure or taſte, than ſuch as be diſorderly handled. And in the ſauour of the Hoppe there much more I ſay, that whereas you cannot make

aboue eyght or nyne gallons of indifferent Ale out of one bushell of Wault, you may draw xviij. or xx. gallons of very good Beere, neyther is the Hoppe more profitable to enlarge the quantitie of your drinke, than necessary to prolong the continuaunce thereof. For if your Ale maye endure fortnight, your Beere through the benefite of the Hoppe shall continue a Moneth, and what grace it priveth to the taste, all men maye iudge that haue sense in their mouthes, and if the controuersie be betwixt Beere and Ale, which of them two shall haue the place of preheminence: it sufficeth for the glorie and commendation of the Beere, that here in our owne countrie, Ale giueth place vnto it, and that most part of our Countrymen doe abhorre and abandon Ale, as a lothsome drincke, whereas in other nations Beere is of great estimation, and of straungers entertayned as their most choyce and delicate drinke. Finally, that Ale which is most delicate and of best account, bereaueth the Hoppe, as without the which it wanteth his chiefe grace and best endure.

These things considered, you may proceede to the making of your Gardeyn, wherein you are yet to haue counsell, for the laying out thereof, the due season and the right trade to cut and set Hoppe rootes. What choyce you shall make of them, what charge you shall be at for them, you are yet also to learne the tyme, when, and the way how to prepare your ground, and to make it able to entertayne and nourishe them, to frame

your hylles, to maintaine them, and to pull them downe, to cut, to fashion, to exert, to pull vp, and to preserue your Poales, to gather, to dryc, and to packe your Hoppes, with many other circumstances necessarye appertayning herevnto. Finally, you shall be taught the reformation of many enormities and abuses which are vsed in most places for good rules: the which (God willing) I will set forth truly according to the notes of experience, although not learnedlye after the rules of Rhetorique.

Of the preparation of a Hoppe Garden.

YOu must lay forth the grounde which you determine to imploye this waye, eyther in square, or triangle wyse, as you please.

If your grounde be grasse, rough, or stiffe, it should be first layne with Dempe, or Weeuen, which naturally maketh the grounde tractable, destroyeth wormes, and neuertheless leaueth the same in good season for this purpose.

But in what plight or state soeuer your grounde be, till it in the beginning of Winter with the plough, if it be great, or with the Spade, if it be small, and this not onely the yeare before you plant it, but also euerye yeare after, euen so long as you meane to reteyne the vttermost commoditie of your Garden, assuring your selfe that the

The tyme to plant and set Hoppe Rootes.

Let all your rwtes be but the springes of the yeare last past.

You must haue great regarde that you cumber not your Garden with wylde Hoppes, the which are not to be distincted from the good, but by the rwtes, but either by the fruite or by the leafe.

Of the good Hoppe.

Of the wylde Hoppe.

beleeue sharpe chaud [illegible] the Garden
sinesse thy bankes, sharpe shippe springeth earth, but
be not discomforted therewith, for the heate of the
Southwynde will bee quyte this matter, and the later
springes will be little annoyed wythe this flie, who
(though he seeme the leafe full of holes as a
nette) yet he seldome proceedeth to the vttes de-
struction of the Hoppe.

Of the wylde Hoppe.

[illegible] Hoppe, the fruite is couered
[illegible] bells, the stalke is redde, howbeit, here-
in the difference betweene the good and the badde
Hoppe is not to be discerned, vntill the stalke be
[illegible] yeelde high, for as then will ap-
peare by the one all white and the other appeareth
red do, and the wylde Hoppe is then the reddest.
[illegible] poore notes therevpon, whereof you are
before hande assured of their goodnesse.

Of seruing of blinde Rockes.

[illegible] poore opinion of Mattes in
[illegible] in the meane whereunto to your Gar-
[illegible] sparkles, and eyther set them vnder-
[illegible] or lay them in some gutter neere there-
vnto, [illegible] them in the grounde vntill come
[illegible] of winde, weather, and seasure (the wante
whereof may sometimes [illegible] good or perdi-
on)

on) shall serue. Prouided alwayes that you leaue them not in water or puddle aboue xxiiij. houres, but in the earth you maye leaue them as long as the tyme of settyng endureth, that is to saye, tyll mydde Aprill.

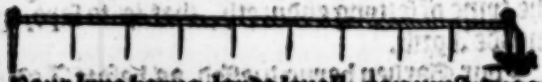
Your Garden beyng dressed, as before I aduised you, it shall be easie for you to direct your hylls aright, and that in equall distance, with a Poale, or rather with a lyne (that wyll not stretche) tying therevpon shorte threedes, or placyng in it pynnes, accordyng to the proportion of space which you meane to leaue betweene your hylles, whereof if one be placed out of order, it shall blemishe and hurt a great part of your Garden.

The distance of the Hylles.

If your Garden be one acre in bignesse, and lie square, leaue betweene euery hole three yardes, or eyght foote at the least in space, as well that the hylles maye be made the greater, and that the Hoppes of one Poale reache not to another, as also that the Sunne maye the more freely and vniuersally passe through your Garden, which by this meanes may yearely be plowed betwyxte the hylles, whereas otherwyse it must be dygged, a more tedyous and costly busines.

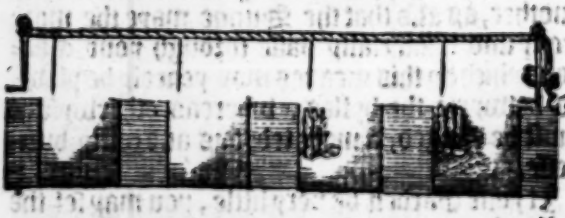
If your Garden be very little, you may set the hylles somewhat nearer togither, namely, seuen foote a sunder.

A discription of the Line.



Your lyne beyng layde leuell, you muſt dygge vnderneath euery tyæde or plane placed vppon the ſame, a hole lyke a Pitfall, one foote ſquare, and one foote deepe.

When you haue made twentye or thirtie holes, take vp ſo manye rootes, from where you beſtowed them, as ought to bee ſet therein, and go to worke on thys wyſe, alwayes watchyng a tyme (if you maye) that the wynde be in ſome part of the South or Weſt, but bee not ſo ſcrupulous herein, that you ouerſlyp the Moneth of Aprill, leaſt *Salomons* ſaying bee ſpoken of you: He that regardeth the vvynde ſhall not ſowe, and hee that hath reſpect to the Clowdes ſhall not reape. For he that neglecteth the Moneth of Aprill, ſhall haue a bad ſeaſon to cut or plant Hoppes.



Take twoo or three of your rootes (which by thys tyme wyll yelde fourth greene ſyences or

whyte

whyte buddes, and wyll also haue small rootes or beardes growing out of them, the which must be, all sauyng the smaller sort of white buddes, pared away harde by the olde roote) ioyne them close togither, so as (in any wyse) they maye be euen in the toppes: set them also togyther bolt vpright, directly vnder the foresaide thrædе or pynne, holdyng them harde togither wyth one hande, whyle you fyll the hole with the other, with fyne moulde prepared and made readye before hande, regardyng that the toppes of the rootes bee leuell wyth the face or vppermost part of the grounde.

Take good heede also that you set not that ende downeward, that grewe before vpward, which you shall know by the buddes that appeare in the knottes of eche roote, and let no part of the deade stalke remayne vpon the vppermost ioynt thereof.

And when you haue thus done, presse downe the Earthe wyth your fote hard to the Rootes, not treadynge vppon them, but drawinge the lose earthclose to the corner where the rootes are sette.

And here is to bee noted, that the readyest and

cueneſt waye, is alwayes to ſet your rootes at one certaine corner of the hole, which corner ſhoulde alwayes bee ryght vnderneath the ſayde pinne or threade, as is afore ſhewed.

At this time you muſt make no hyll at all, but onely couer the toppes of your rootes about two ynches thicke, with the fyneſt moulde you can gette.

When you are dyuen to ſet your rootes late, if there be anye Greene ſprynges vppon them, you maye take the aduantage therof, leauyng the ſame ſpring vnaduered, otherwyſe you both deſtroye the ſpring, and endaunger the roote.

Abuſes and diſorders in ſetting.

SOme vſe to ſet at euerye corner of the hole one roote, but thys is a naughtie and a tedious trade, becauſe a man ſhall bee longer in dreſſyng one of theſe, than about foure other. To be ſhort, you ſhall this waye ſo cumber both your ſelfe and your Garden, that you wyll ſoone be wearye with wo?king, and your Garden as

as some wearie of bearing.

Some wynde them, and set both endes vpwarde, and herein both the cunning of the workman, and the goodnesse of the rootes, are together very liuely expressed, for if the rootes were good, they could not so be wounde, or if the workman were skilfull, he would not be so fonde to sette them in that order.

Some vse to laye them thwart or flat, but I saye flatlye that the same is an ouerthwart and preposterous waye, for they can neyther prosper well, (as being set contrarie to their nature and kynde of growing) nor be kept as they ought to be.

Some vse to make hilles, and then set their rootes therein, but these conclude themselues from ministring succour vnto them at any tyme after, besides many inconueniences hereby ensuing.

Some set their rootes, and then burie them with a great hyll made vppon them, and this is all one with the other, sauing that the hill so choketh these, as most commonlye they growe not at all.

Finallye, there be as many euill wayes to set, as there be ignorant men to practise.

Prouision against annoyance, and spoyle of your Garden.

If your Garden be small, and very nigh to your house, you may arme euery hil with a

fewe thornes to defende them from the annoyaunce of Poultrie, which many times will scrape and bath among the hylles, and so discouer and hurt the sprynges, but a Goose is the most noysome vermine that can enter into this Garden, for (besides the Allegorie that maye be applyed in this case) a Goose will grabble vpon euery young sprence or Hoppe budde, that appeareth out of the grounde, which neuer will growe afterwardes, and therefore as well to auoyde the Goose, as other noysome cattell, let your closures bee made strong, and kept tyght.

¶ Of Poales.

IT remayneth that I speake nowe of Poales, bicause poalyng is the next worke to now to be done.

If your hylles bee dystant three yardes a sunder, prouyde for euery hyll foure Poales, if you wyll make your hylles nearer togyther, three Poales shall suffyce.

And note that in the fyrst yeare you maye occupye as many Poales as in anye yeare after, the reason wherof I will declare in the title of Hylles. Pag. 29.

Elder Poales are best for thys purpose, as whereunto the Hoppes seeme most wyllinglye and naturally to enclyne, bycause both the fashion of these Poales beyng as a Taper, small aboue, and

and great belowe, and alſo the roughneſſe of the Alder ryne, ſtayeth the Hoppe ſtalke more firmelye from ſliding downe, that eyther Aſhe or Oke, which for continuance be ſomewhat better, howbeit, theſe wyth the order that I ſhall preſcribe, will endure fyue or ſeauen yeares.

Theſe are alſo beſt cheape, and eaſieſt to be gotten in moſt places, and ſoneſt growne ready for this purpoſe.

There is in the Sprynges of theſe, leaſt daunger in growyng, or in beyng deſtroyed, or bitten by cattell.

Finally, by the expence of theſe, there enſueth the leaſt annoyaunce to the common wealth, as well for the cauſes aforeſayde, as alſo becauſe they growe not in ſo great quantitie, to ſo good tymber, nor for ſo many purpoſes as eyther Oke or Aſhe.

The beſt time to cut your Poales, is betweene All hallowentyde and Chriſtmas, but you muſt pyle them vp immediately after they are cut, ſharped, reformed in length, and ſmoothed, leaſt they rotte before you occupie them.

You maye not leaue any ſtragges vpon them, the reaſon whereof you ſhall conceyue in the title of gathering Hoppes. Pag. 35.

Your Poales maye not be aboue. xb. or xbj. foote long at the moſt, except your grounde be very ryche, or that you haue added thereunto great labour in rayſing vp your hylles, or elſe except your hylles ſtande to neare togyther: if anye of

these chaunce to bee, or if all these three thinges were in one Garden, the best waye of reformation, is to set the fewer Poales to a hyll, or to let them remaine the longer. Otherwise the Hoppes will growe from one Poale to another, and so ouershadowe your Garden, the fault thereof being especiallye to bee imputed to the nearenesse of the hylles. Therefore chiefly you must measure your Poales by the goodnesse of youre grounde.

The Hoppe neuer stocketh kindelye, vntyll it reache higher than the Poale, and returne from it a yarde or twoo, for whyleste it tendeth clymming vpwarde, the braunches which growe out of the principall stalke (wherein consisteth the abundance of encrease) growe little or nothing.

Let the quantitye of your Poales be great (that is to saye) nine or tenne yches about the lower ende, so shall they endure the longer, and withstande the winde the better.

To describe the price of Poales, or what it will cost you to furnishe a Garden conteyning one acre of grounde, it were a harde matter, bycause the place altereth the price of Woode. But in a Wayne you maye carrie a hundreth and fiftye Poales, and I see small cause why a loade of these shoulde be much dearer than a loade of any other woode.

After the first yeare Poales will be nothyng chargeable vnto you, for you maye either pyche them out of your owne prouision of Fuell, or

buye

haue them of your neyghbours that haue no occasion to apply them this waye. For the yearely supply of two loades of Poales, will maintaine one acre continually.

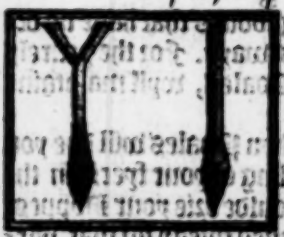
Your rotten and broken Poales will doe you good seruice, for the kindling of your fyers in the Oste, where vpon you should drie your Hoppes, and they should be preserued chiefly for that purpose.

At Doppering (where both learning and experience hath taught them to make carefull prouision hereof) they doe commonly set at the East and North syde of their Gardens, set and preserue Alders, wherewith they continually maintaine them.

Before you set vp your Poales, laye them all alongst your Garden betweene euery two rowes of hilles vp three or foure together. I meane beside euery hill so many Poales as you determine to set thereon, so shall you make the more spede in your worke.

Of the erection of Poales.

When your Hoppes appeare aboue the grounde, so as you maye discerne where the principall roters stande, set vp your Poales, preparing their toppes with a Crotte of Iron, or a forked wooden tole, with a poynt of



pon ſomewhat lyke vnto theſe. For if you ſtaye tyll the Hoppes be growen to a greater lenigth, one inconuenience is, that eyther in making the hoales, or in erecting the Poales or elſe in ramming the earth to the faſtenyng of them, you ſhall hazarde the breaſing or bruſing of your Hops: another is, that you ſhall be faine to tye euery ſtalke to the Poale, whereas otherwyſe the moſt part of them will clyme vp of their owne accorde: the third is, that it will hynder the growth of the Hoppe, if it remayne vnſtayde ſo long.

You muſt ſet euery Poale a foote and a halfe deepe, and within foure or fiue inches at the moſt of the vpper tyll roote.

If your ground be rockie and ſtonye, tarie the longer before you ſet vp your Poales: leaſt your Hoppes maye be growne two or three foote high, that you may aduenture to make a hyll or banke at euery Poale to ſtaye and vpholde the ſame, wythoute burying any of the yonger ſprynges, which may afterwarde be couered with leſſe daunger and annoyance to the principall roote.

Set the Poales of euery hill leane a little outeward: one from another:

Of Rammig of Poales.

THen with a pece of wode as bygge be-
lowe as the great ende of one of youre
Poales, ramme the earth that lieth at the

out syde of the
Poale, there-
vnto, but med-
dle not wythin
the compasse of
youre Poales,
as they are pla-
ced, leaſt you
ſpoyle the hyng-
ges.

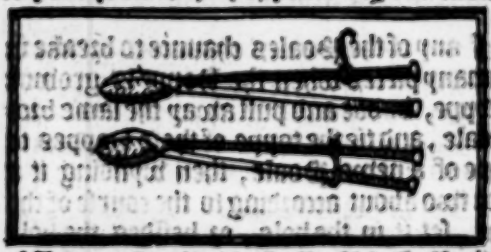
Of Reparacion of Poales.

IF any of the Poales chaunce to breake in
many peces when the Hoppe is growne
vppe, vndoe and pull away the ſame bro-
ken Poale, and tie the toppe of theſe Hoppes to
the toppe of a newe Poale, then wyndyng it a
turne or two about accordyng to the courſe of the
Hoppe, ſet it in the hole, or beſides the hole
where the broken Poale ſtode, but ſome be yng
loth to take ſo much payne, turne it about the
other Poales that ſtande vpon the ſame hyll,
and ſo leave it. But if it be not broken aboue the
myddeſt, the beſt waye is, to ſet a newe Poale or

stake beyde the broken Poale, and to tye the broken Poale to the same, whith maye vpholde the saide broken Poale, and preserue the Hoppe. If the Poale be only broken at the nether ende, you maye thrust the same Poale agayne into the hill, and so leaue it.

Of pulling vp Poales.

AND because, when the hylles are made greate, and rayled hyghe, you can neither easily pull vp any, nor possibye, pull vp all your Poales except you breake them, especially if the wether or the ground be drie, or else the Poales olde or small, I thought good to shewe you an Instrument wherewith you shall pull them vp without disease to your selfe, destruction to your Poales, or expence of your money, the charge beinge onelye foure pence or fyue pounde of Iron, wherewith the Smith shall make you a paire of tongues, (or rather you may call them) a paire of pynsers, of the fashion here described, the which maye also be made with woode if you thinke good.



The

THey must be one yarde in length, whereof sixe or seauen ynches maye be allowed for the mouth or lower end of them, which serueth to claspe or catch holde on the Poale, the same nether ende shoulde be the strongest parte thereof, and the mouth somewhat hollowe in the middest, and there also bending downewarde, whereby the extreme point may ryde a little vpwarde: or vpon the vpper edges of the inside there of, the which shoulde harde by cast diuerse small teeth, whereby your hole may take the faster hold vpon the Poale.

He must also fasten vpon one side of this instrument a yron hooke, the which maye claspe and staye both sides together when they haue caught holde on the Poale.

The maner of Pulling vp the Hoppe Poales.

YOu shall laye a little square blocke vpon the toppe of the hill, and the better to remoue the same from hill to hill, you may

thrust therein a pynne. Upon the same block you may rest your Postars when they haue clasped the verye lowest part of your Poale, and then holding the vpper part of ech syde in your hands, the hoke being clasped, and pulled vp harde towardes you, you shall easily weyghe vppe your Poales.

Of the preseruation of Poales.

Yet although we are not yet come to the laying vp of Poales, I am bolde herein, sith I begun to late, to make an ende to rathe, whereas I would touche the whole matter of Poales together, laying them by themselues (I meane) comprehendyng vnder one title, the busines appertaining vnto them.

For the preseruation and better continuance of Poales, some make houses of purpose, and laye them vp therein.

Some set them vpright to a tree, and ouer them make a penthouse of bowes or bordes.

Some lay a great heape of Hoppestalkes vpon the grounde, and vpon them a great heape of Poales, and vpon the Poales againe lay another heape of stalkes.

These men doe hereby expresse no great experience, although by their diligence they signifie a good

a good distrea[illegible]

You shall nede to doe no more but thus. At the endes or sydes of your Garden, take three Poales standing upon three hilles placed directly one by an other, and then lyke Poales upon three other hilles of the next rowe right over against them, constraine them to mete together by two and two in the toppes, and so holde them till one with a forked wande maye put three withes (lyke unto three Sawne bandes, which may be made of the stalkes of Hoppes) upon eche couple of the sayde fyre Poales, so shall the same fyre Poales beyng so bounde by two and two together, stande lyke the roofe or rafters of an houses

To kæpe the Poales that shall be vppermoste from rottyng, by the moysture of the grounde: wythin the compasse of your sayde fyre hylles, (underneath the Poales that you haue fastened together in the toppes,) cast three litle banks crosse or thwart from hyll to hyll, as though you woulde make your fyre hylles to bee but [illegible] upon those banks laye a fewe Hoppe stalkes, and upon the sayde Poales, obseruing that one [illegible] abyde other under, ordering the matter so, as the toppes of the Poales lye not altogether vpon, but may be equally and orderly deuided: otherwyse one ende of the Poales would bee full before the other, whereas now they shall lye [illegible]

and sharpe aboue, lyke an Hayestacke, or the rydge of an house, and sufficiently defende themselues from the weather.

If you thinke that you haue not Poales inowe to fylle the rounde, pull downe the Wyths or bandes lower, & your rounde roll bee lesse, and this doe before you lape in your Poales.

Of tying of Hoppes to the Poales.

When your Hoppes are growne aboue the toppes of the Poales, bynde vp (with a Rushe or a Creadle) such as decline from the Poales, bowndyng them as often as the same Poales as you go, and directing them as Hoppes according to the course of the Sonne, but if your leysure maye serue to doe it at any other time of the daye) doe it not in the morning when the dewe standeth vpon them, nor

If you laye some greene Rushes a bytwixte in the dewe and the Sunne, within two or three dayes, they wyll be lythie, tough, and handsome for thys purpose of tying, which may not be forgotten,

followed, for it is most certaine that the Hoppe that lyeth long upon the grounde before he be sped to the Poale, prospereth nothing so well as it which sooner attaineth thereunto.

¶ *Of hylling and hylles.*

NOwe you must begin to make your hyls, and for the better doing therof, you must prepare a tole of iron fashioned somewhat lyke to a Coopers Adds, but not so much bowing, neither so narrowe at the heade, and therefore lykest to the nether part of a shouel, the pouple whereof must be made with a rounde hole to receiue a helue, like to the helue of a Mattock,

and in the powle also a nayle hole must be made, to fasten it to the helue.

Thys helue should bowe somewhat lyke to a Naythe, or to the steale of a Sythe, and it must be little more then a yarde long.

The helue herof should be straight at the vpper ende.

Myth thys toole you maye pare awaye the Grasse which groweth in the spaces betwirte the hylles, and with the same also you maye rayse your hylles, and pull them downe when time requireth.

Some thinke it impertinent and not necessarye to make hylles the fyrst yeare, partly bicause theyr distrust of thys yeares profyte qualifieth their diligence in this behalfe, and partly for that they thynke that the principall rote prosperetb well, when there be no newe rotes out of them forced and maintayned. But experience confuteth both these coniectures, for by industrye, the first yeares profite wyll be great, and thereby also the principall settes much amended, as their prosperitie in the seconde yeare wyll plainely declare.

But in this worke you must be both painefull and curious, as wherein consisteth the hope of your gaynes, and the successe of your worke. For the greater in quantitie you make your hylles, the more in number you shall haue of youre Hoppes, and the fewer weedes you shall haue on your grounde, the more Hoppes you shall

haue

haue vpon your Poales.

In consideration whereof I say, your labour must be continuall from this tyme almost till the time of gathering, in rayling your hilles and clering your grounde from wæde.

In the first yeare that you plant your Hoppe-garden, suppresse not one science, but suffer them all to clyme vp to the Poales, for if you shoulde burie or couer all the syzings of any one of your thræ rotes, which you did lately set, the rote thereof perisheth, and perhaps out of some one rote there will not procæde aboue one or two syzinges, which beyng buryed, that rote I say dyeth, and therefore the more Poales are at this tyme requisitie.

After the fyrst yeare you must not suffer aboue two or thræ stalkes at the most to growe vp to one Poale, but put downe and bury all the reast.

Howbeit, you may let them all growe till they be foure or fyue foote high at the least, whereby you shall make the better choyce of them which you meane to maintaine, whereby also the principall rote will be the better. &c.

Some suffer their Hoppes to clyme vp to the toppes of the Poales, and then make the hilles at one instant in such quantitie as they meane to leaue them, which is neither the best nor the seconde way.

But if (for experiction) you be driuen hereunto, begin sooner (that is to say) when the Hoppes

be foure or fyue fote long, and afterwardes if leysure shall serue, refreshe them againe with more earth.

But to make them well, and as they ought to be made, you must immediatly after your poales are set, make a little banke or circle rounde about the outside of them, as a mention how wide your hyll shall be, and as a receptacle to retaine and kepe moysture, whereof there cannot lightly come to much, so it come from above.

If your Garden bee great, by that tyme that you haue made an end of these circles or bankes, it will be tyme to procede further towardes the buylding vp of your hylles.

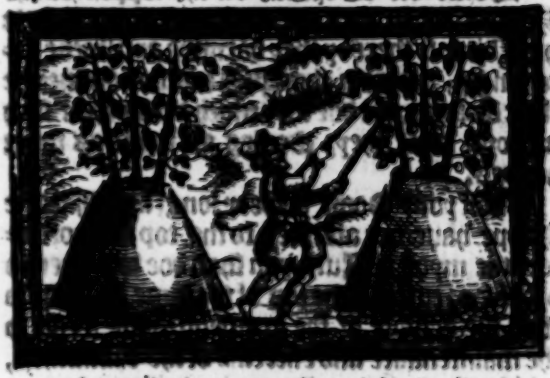
Nowe therefore returne againe to the place where you beganne, or else where you se the Hoppes highest, and with your sole pare off the vpper most earth from the Alleyes or spaces betweene the hylles, and laye the same in your Hoppes, vpon and within the circle that you made before, alwayes leauing the same hyghest of any part of the hyll, and so passe through your Garden againe and againe, tyll you haue raised your hylles by little and little, to so great a quantitie as is before declared, and loke howe highe your hyll is, so long are your newe rootes, and the greater your newe rootes or spraynges be, the more larger and better your Hoppes will be.

Great and ouergrowne wæedes shoulde not be layde vpon the hilles, as to raise them to their due quantitie, but when with diligence and expedition

pedition you passe through your Garden, continually paring away eche greene thing assone as it appeareth, you shall doe well, with the same, and the vppermoste mouldes of your Garden togyther, to maintaine and encrease the substance of your hylles, euen tyll they be almoste a yarde highe.

In the fyrste yeare make not youre hyll to rathe, least in the doing therof you oppresse some of those springes which woulde otherwise haue appeared out of the grounde.

It shall not bee amisse nowe and then to passe through your Garden, hauing in eche hande a forked wande, directyng aright such Hoppes as



declyne from the Poales, but some in stede of the fayde forked wandes, vse to stande vpon a stole, and doe it with their handes.

Abuſes in hylling.

Some obſerue not time, and some no mea-
ſure in making their hylles, but (hauyng
haue ſaye that hylles are neceſſary) they
make them they care not when nor howe.

Some make hylles once for all, and neuer
after plucke downe the ſame, but better it were
to make no hyll, then ſo to doe, for after the firſt
yeare it doth derogate, and not adde any comfort
to the rute, except the ſame be euery yeare newe
made and dreſſed. &c.

Some bid to breake off the toppes of the
Hoppes when they are growne a yi. or vii. foote
high, becauſe thereby they barnifhe and ſtocke ex-
ceedingly, wherein though I cannot commende
their doings, yet doe they much better than ſuch
as hyll haue theyr Poales as longe as theyr
Hoppes.

But if your Poale be very long, and that the
Hoppe haue not attained to the top thereof be-
fore the myddſt of July, you ſhall doe well then to
breake or cutte off the top of the ſame Hop, for ſo
ſhall the reſidue of the growyng tyme ferue to
the maintenance and encreaſe of the braunches,
which otherwiſe woulde expire without dowyng
any good in that matter, becauſe that whole time
woulde then be imployed to the lengthnyng of
the ſtalke, which little profyteth (I ſaye) to the
ſtockyng or encreaſe of the Hoppe.

And

And here is to be noted that many couetous men, thynkyng (in haste) to inlarge their lucre, doe fynde (at leysure) their commoditie diminyshed, whyleſt they make theyr hylles to thicke, their Poales to long, and ſuffer to many ſtalkes to growe vpon one Poale, wherein (I ſaye) whyle they runne awaye flatteryng themſelues wyth the imagination of double gaynes, they are ouertaken with treble dammage (that is to ſay) wyth the loſſe of theyr time, their labour, and their coſt.

¶ Of the gathering of Hoppes.

NOte that commonlye at Saint Margarets daye, Hoppes blowe, and at Lammas they bell, but what time your Hops begin to chaunge colour (that is to ſaye) ſomewhat before Michaelmas (for then you ſhall perceyue the ſeede to chaunge colour, and waxe browne) you muſt gather them, and for the ſpeedyer diſpatch thereof, procure as much helpe as you can, taking the aduantage of fayre weather, and note that you were better to gather them to rathe than to late,

To doe the ſame in the readyeſt and beſt order, you muſt pull downe foure hylles ſtanding together in the myddeſt of your Garden, cut the

rdes of all your hilles, as you shall be taught in the rule of Charing. &c. Then place the plot in all, letten in, throwe water on it, treade it, and woorke it, so shall it be a fatre slope, whereon the Hoppes must hye to be picked.

When beginning neare vnto the same, cut the stalkes a sunder close by the toppes of the hilles, and if the Hoppes of one Poale be growne fast vnto another, cutte them also a sunder wyth a sharpe hooke, and with a forked staffe take them from the Poales.

You may make the Forke and Hooke (which cutteth a sunder the Hoppes that grow togither) one apt instrument to serue both these turnes, as is hereafter shewed.

Then may you with the forked ende, thrust vp, or shoue off, all such stalkes as remayne vpon

eche Hoppe poale, and cropp them to the slope prepared for that purpose.

For

For the better doing hereof, it is very necessarye that your Poales be streight without crags or knobbes.

In any wise cut no more stalks then you shall carry away within one houre or two at the most; for if in the meane time they growe sower or rotte, or it happen to rayne, the Hoppes (remayning cutte in that sorte) will be much impaired thereby.

Let all such as helpe you, stande rounde about the floore, and suffer them not to pyngle in pycking one by one, but let them hardily strip them into Baskets prepared ready therefore.

It is not hurtfull greatly though the smaller leaues be myngled with the Hoppes, for in them is retayned great vertue, insomuch as in Flaunders they were solde *Anno Domini.* 1568. for xvj. shyls. viij. d. the hundreth, no one Hoppe being mingled with them.

Remember alwaies to cleare your floore twice or thrice euery day, and sweepe it cleane at euery such time, before you go to worke againe.

If the weather be vnlike to be faire, you may carrie these Hoppes into your house in Blankets or Baskets, &c. and there accomplish this worke. Use no lynnen hereabouts, for the Hoppes will staine it so, as it can neuer be washed out.

If your Poales be scraggye, so as you cannot stryp the stalkes from them in thys order, you must pull them vp with mayne force before the Hoppes be gathered, and this is painefull to

your selfe, hurtfull to your Hoppes, and a delay to your worke.

Then must you lay these Poales vpon a couple of foote stakes driuen into the grounde, beying two or three yardes distant one from another, as Rafters vpon Rannges, and to dispatch this busines if the weather be faire, if it be lyke to be fowle, you must be faine to eate the Hops togither wyth the Poales into your Barne or house.

In any wise let not the Hoppes be wet when you cut them from the hylles, neyther make any delaye of gathering after the same time of cutting, for in standing abroade they will shed theyr seede, wherein consisteth the chiefe vertue of the Hop, and hereof I can not warne you to often, nor to earnestly.

Nowe by order I shoulde declare vnto you the manner of dryyng your Hoppes, but because I must therwithall describe the places meete for that purpose, with many circumstances appertayning thereunto, I will be wide fielt, to finde the worke within your Hoppe garden, and then to leade you out of the same, into the place where you must drie your Hoppes. &c.

When your Hoppes are gathered, assone as you haue leysure, take vp your Poales and pyle them (that remaine good) as I haue shewed you in the tytle of Poales.

Then carie out your broken Poales, and the Hopstrawe to the fire.

Nowe

tyll the Marche followyng, except in the meane time you will bring in dung or good earth to the maintenance thereof, towardes the lengthening of your hilles, or elſe will plowe it.&c.

What there is to be done in Winter here.

YE be curious in layeng dung vpon the hilles in Winter, as touchyng for warme the rootes (as some doe) it shall be needeleſſe, rather plucke downe the hylles, and let the rootes lye bare all the Winter seaſon, and this is vſually done where Hoppes are beſt ordered, eſpecially to reſtrayne them from too rathe ſpryngyng, which is the cauſe of blaſts and many other inconueniences.

If the grounde be great that you ſtaye, you ſhall be driuen ſo to doe, otherwiſe you ſhall not be able to ouercome your worke in due time.

In any caſe you muſt auoyde new houſe dung as a very noyſome and pernicious thyng for your Hoppes.

Stall dung is the beſt that can be wyſhed for to ſerue this turne, ſo it be throughly rotten.

Rather vſe no dunge than vnrotten dunge about the dreſſyng of your Hoppes, but omit not to bring into your Garden dung that maye there

be preferred vnlesse bee good or needfull to be vsed.

¶ When and where to laye dunge.

ABout the ende of Aprill (if your grounde be not riche inoughe) you muste helpe euery hill wyth a handfull or twoo of good earth, not when you cut your rootes, for then it will rather doe harme than good, but when the Hoppe is wounde about the Poale, then shoulde you doe it.

¶ The order for reformynge your grounde.

IN March you shall returne to your Garden, and finde it replenished with weedes, except by tillage, &c. you haue preuented that matter already. It must (as well therefore, as bycause the earth maye be more fyne, ryche, and easie to be delmered vnto the byllers) be dygged ouer or plowed, except in the case mencioned Page. 8.

¶ The

¶ The order of cutting Hoppe Roots.

When you pull downe your hylles, (which if you haue not already done, you muſt nowe of neceſſitie go about to doe) you ſhould (with your garden tole) vnderminе them round about, till you come nære to the pzincipall rootes, and then take the vpper oz ynnger rootes in youre hande, and ſhake of the earth, which

earth beyng agayne remoued awaye with your ſayde tole you ſhall diſcern where the newe Rootes growe out of the olde ſettes.

In the doyng hereof bee carefull that you ſpoyle not the olde ſettes, as for the other rootes which are to be cut awaye, you ſhall not nede to ſpare them to the delaye of your woꝛke, except ſuch as you meane to ſette.

Take hæde that you vncouer not anye moꝛe than the toppes of the olde ſettes in the firſt yeare of cutting.

At whattyme ſoeuer you pull downe your

hylles, cut not your rootes before the ende of Marche, or in the begynning of Aprill, and then remember the wynde.

In the first yeare (I meane) at the fyrst tyme of cutting and dressing of your rootes, you must (with a sharpe knyfe) cut awaye all such rootes or sprynges as growe the yeare before out of your settes, within one ynche of the same.

Euery yeare after you must cut them as close as you can vnto the olde rootes, euen as you se an Oliers head cut.

There groweth oute of the olde settes certayne Rootes, right downewardes not toynted at all, which serue onely for the nourishyng and comfort of those sets or principall rootes which are not to be cut off. There be other lyke vnto them growing outwarde at the sides of the settes. If those be not met withall, and cut a sunder, they will encumber your whole Garden.

Bycause it maye seme harde to discerne the olde settes from the newe sprynges, I thought good to aduertise you howe easie a thyng it is to se the difference thereof, for first you shall be sure to fynde your settes where you did set them, nothing

thing increased in length, but somewhat in bygnesse inlarged, and in fewe yeares all your settes will be growne into one, so as by the quantitie that thing shall plainely appeare: and lastly, the difference is seene by the colour, the olde Roote beyng redde, the other white, but if the hylles be not yearely pulled downe, and the rootes yearely cut, then in deede the olde settes shall not bee perceyued from the other rootes.

If your settes be small, and placed in good grounde, and the hyll well maintained, the newe rootes will be greater than the olde.

If there growe in any hill a wylde Hoppe or whensoeuer the stalke wareth redde, or when the Hoppe in any wise decayeth, pull vp euerie roote in that hyll, and set newe in their places, at the vsuall time of cutting and setting, or if you lyst, you maye doe it when you gather Hoppes, with the rootes which you cut awaye, when you make your picking place.

Of dyuers mens follyes.

MAny men seeing the springs so forewarde, as they will be by this time, are loth to loose the aduantage thereof, and more vnwilling to cut awaye so manye goodly Rootes, but they that are daungerous in thys behalfe, take pitte vpon their owne profite, and are lyke vnto them that refrayne to laye dung vpon their corne lande, because they woulde not berey it

wyth

with so vnclenely a thing.

And some that take vpon them great skyll herein; thynke that for the fyrste peare they maye bee left vnhilled and vncutte. &c. deceyuing themselues wyth thys conceyte, that then the settes prosper best within the grounde when they sende least of their nature and state out of the grounde. In this respect also they pill awaye or suppresse all such sprynges (as sone as they appeare) which growe moze, and besides them which they meane to allygne to eche Poale, as though when a mans fingers were cutte off, his hande wouilde growe the greater. In deede if there be no hyll mayntained, then the moe sprynges are suffered to growe from out of the pryncipall roote, the moze burden and punyshment it will be to the same. But when the sprynges are maintained wyth a hyll, so much as remaineth wythin the same is conuerted into rootes, which rather adde then take awaye anye state from the principall roote, in consideration hereof, the suppressing of the sprynges maye not bee too rathe, for whatsoeuer opinion be hereof receyued, the many sprynges neuer hurt the principall roote, if the hylles be well maintained, but it is the cumbring and shadowing of one to another that worketh the annoyance.

When you haue cut your Hoppes you must couer them as you were taught in the title of setting, and proceede accoyding to the order alreadye set downe.

Of

Of disorders, and maintayners thereof.

SOme there be that despyse good order, being deceyued with a shewe of increase, which sometime appeareth in a disordered grounde, to them I saye and say it truely, that the same is a bad and a small increase in respect of the other.

I saye also that although disorderly dwings at the firste may haue a countenance of good successe, yet in fewe yeares the same, and all hope thereof will certainely decay.

Some other there be that despise good order, satisfying themselues with this, that they haue sufficientlye to serue their owne turne, wythout all these troubles, and surely it were pitie that these shoulde be troubled with any great abundance, that in contempt of their owne profyte, and of the common welth, neglect such a benefite profered vnto them.

¶ Of an Oste.

NOwe haue I shewed vnto you the perfect platforme of a Hoppe garden, out of the which I led you for a time, & brought you in againe when tyme required, and there woulde I leaue you about your businesse, were

it not to shewe you by discription such an Oste as they drie their Hoppes vpon at Poppering, with the order thereof. &c. Which for the small charges and trouble in drying, for the spædie and well drying, and for the handsome and easie doyng thereof, maye be a profitable patterne, and a necessarie instruction for as many as haue, or shall haue to doe herein.

Of the smeall Roumes for an Oste.

FIrst a little house must be built, of length xviij. or xx. foote, of wydenesse eyght, wherein must be comprehended three severall roumes.

The myddle and principall roume must be for your Oste, eight foote square. The fore part which is to containe your græne Hoppes, and the hynder part which must receiue your dryed Hoppes, will fall out to be fyue foote long, and eyght foote wyde a pæce.

The chiefe matters that are to be by me described herein, are the Furnace belowe, wherein the fyre is to be made, and the bed aboue whereon the Hoppes must lye to be dryed: this I haue chiefly to aduyse you of, that you bayld the whole house and euery part thereof as close as you can, and to place it nære to your Garden for the better expedition of your worke, and some-

what

what distaunt from your house to auoyd the danger of fyre.

Of the Furnace or Keele.

THe flore or nether part of your Furnace must be about thirtæne ynches wyde.

The depth or height thereof must bæ thirtie ynches.

The length of it must be about fiue or seauen foote (that is to saye) reaching from the fore part of the Oste almost to the further ende thereof, so as there be left no more roume but as a manne may passe betwæne the wall and the ende of it.

It must be made wyde belowe and narrowe aboue fashioned in outwarde shape somewhat lyke to the rowfe of an house.

It must haue thræ rowes of hoales at eche side, the length of one Bricke a sunder, and the bignesse of halfe a Bricke, placed checkerwyse. Before you beginne to make your hoales, you shoulde laye two rowes of Bricke, and when your thræ ranks of hoals are placed vpon them, you must laye againe ouer them one other rowe of Brycke, and vppon the same you must place your last and highest course, and they must stand longwise (as it were a tiptoe) the toppes of the Brickes mæting togither aboue (the nether part of them resting vpon the vppermost course) and note that till then, eche side must be built alongst directly vpwarde.

you should leaue almost a foote space betweene the mouth of your Furnace, and your rowes of hoales, especially of that rowe which is nethermost.

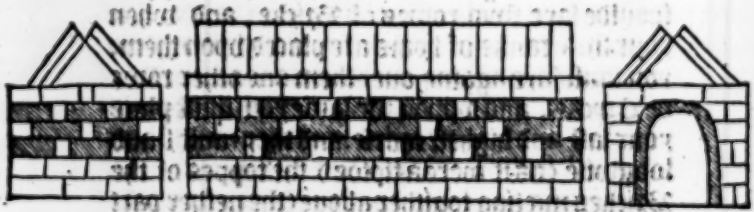
The further or hinder ende of your Furnace the which is oppolite to the mouth thereof, must be bvplt flat with an vpright wall, and there must also be left holes as at the sides.

The Furnace in the toppe (I meane from the vpper course of holes) must be dawbed very well with morter.

And so vpon the toppe of your Furnace there will remaine a gutter, (wherevppon the Flemmings vse to bake Apples, &c.) and the hyghest part thereof will reach within two fote and lesse of the Dike.

Finallye, it must be placed vpon the grounde in the myddest of the lower flaze of the Dike, the

The hyndermost part or further ende of the Furnace. *One side of the Furnace.* *The mouth and fore-part of the Furnace.*



which flaze must be made very perfect, fyne, and leuell, the reason whereof you shall perceyue in the tytle of dryving. Pag. 51.

Of

Of the bedde or vpper floore of the Oste, whereon the Hoppes must be dryed.

THe bedde or vpper floore whereon the Hoppes shall lye to be dryed, must be placed almost fyue foote aboue the neather floore, whereon the Furnace standeth.

The two walles at eche side of the house, serue for the bedde to rest vpon two wayes.

Nowe must two other walles be buylt at eche ende of your Oste, whereon the other two parts of the bedde must rest, and by this meanes shall you haue a close square roume beneath, betwixt the lower floore and the bedde, so as the floore belowe shall be as wyde as the bedde aboue.

These two walles must also be made fower foote aboue the bedde (that is to saye) about nyne foote high.

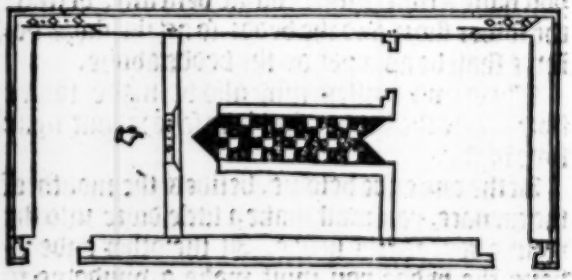
At the one ende belowe, besides the mouth of the furnace, you must make a little doore into the roume beneath the bedde. At the other ende aboue the bedde you must make a windowe to shoue off from the bed the dried Hoppes, downe into the roume belowe prepared for them.

The bedde shoulde be made as the bedde of any other Oste, sauing that the Rayles or Lathes which serue therefore must be sawen verye euen one ynche square, and layde one quarter of an ynche a sunder. But there maye be no more beames

mes to staye the Lathes but one, and the same must be layde flatte and not on edge, in the middest from one ende of that roume to the other, and the Lathes must be let into the same beame, so as the vpper syde of the beame and all the Lathes may lye euen.

If your Garden bee verye great, you may buylde your house somwhat larger, namely. xxij. foote long, and tenne foote broade, and then you must make in this Oste two Furnaces, three or fowre foote a sunder, placyng the doore betwyxt them both, otherwyse in all poyntes lyke to that

The window pointed vnto maye not stand below in the neather roome but aboue as is before declared.



which I first described, and the groundeworke hereof is so set out here, that anye Carpenter will easily frame the whole house by the same fygure.

And nowe once againe wyshing you to make euery doore, Wyndowe, and ioynt of thys house close,

close, I will leaue buylding, and proceede to the drying of Hoppes, sauing that I maye not omyt to tell you, that you shoulde eyther buylde all the walles of this roume with Bricke, or else wyth Lyme and Haire pargit them ouer: and at the least that wall wherein the mouth of the furnace standeth, be made of Bricke.

And although I haue delayed you from tyme to time, and brought you from place to place, and tediously led you in and out, and to and fro in the demonstration herof, yet must I be bold to bring you round about againe, euen to the place where I left you picking, from whence you must spædily conuey your pickt Hoppes to the place built and prepared for them, and with as much spæde hasten the drying of them.

The orderly drying of Hoppes.

The first businesse that is to be done herein, is to go vp to the bedde of the Oste, and there to receyue Baskets filled wyth Hoppes, at the handes of one that standeth belowe.

Then beginning at the further ende (least you shoulde treade on them) laye downe Basketfull by Basketfull, till the flore or bedde be all couered, alwaies stirring them euen and leuell, with a Cudgell, so as they may lye about a foote and a halfe thicke, and note that vpon this Oste, there

is no Oste cloth to be vsed.

Nowe must you come downe to make your fire in the Furnace, for the kindling wherof, your olde broken Poales are very good, howbeit, for the continuaunce and maintenance of this fyre, that wood is best which is not to drie, and somewhat great.

Your Hoppe stalkes or any other strawe is not to be vsed herein.

You shall not nede to laye the wood through to the farther ende of your furnace, for the fyre made in the forepart therof, will bende that way, so as the heate will vniuersally and indifferently ascende and procæde out of euery hole.

You must kæpe herein a continuall and hote fyre, howbeit, you must stirre it as little as you can.

Neyther maye you stirre the Hoppes that lye vpon the Oste, vntill they be throughly dryed.

When they are drie aboue, then are they ready to bæ removed awaye, and yet sometimes it happeneth (that through the disorderly laying of them) they are not so sone drie in one place, as they are in another.

The waye to helpe that matter, is to take a little Poale (wherewith you shall sensibly fæle and perceyue which be, and which be not drye, by the ratling of the Hoppes which you shall therewith touch) and with the same Poale to turne aside such Hoppes as be not dry, abating the thicknesse of the moyst place.

When

When your Hoppes are drye, rake vp the fyre in such sort as there may be no delay in the renuing thereof.

Then with expedition shoue them out of the windowe before mentioned into the roume prepared to receiue them, with a Rake fashioned like a Coale rake, hauing in stede of teeth a boorde. &c.

This being done, goe downe into the lower floore, and sweepe together such Hops and seedes as are fallen thereinto, and laye them vp among the dryed Hoppes, and then without delaye couer the bedde againe with greene Hoppes, and kindle your fyre.

Laye your dryed Hoppes on a heape together till they be colde, and by this meanes suche as were not perfectly dryed through some disorder vpon the Oste, shall nowe be reformed.

If they haue bene well ordered, they will nowe be browne, and yet bright.

If they be blacke and darcke, it is a note that they are disordered.

The Flemings packe them not vp before they sell them to the Merchant, but lay them in some corner of a Loft where they treade them close together.

Other maners of dryings not so good.

Some vse to drye their Hoppes vppon a common Oste, but that waye there can

be no great ſpæde in your woꝛke, noꝛ ſmall expences of your wood, beſides the daunger of ſyꝛe and yll ſucceſſe of your dwings.

On this Oſte you muſt haue an Oſte clothe, otherwiſe the ſæde and Hoppes that fall downe ſhall not onely periſh, but endaunger the burning of your Oſte.

Upon this Oſte you may not lay your Hoppes above eyght oꝛ nyne yncches thicke, which neuertheleſſe ſhall not be ſo ſoone dꝛie as they which lye vpon the other Oſte almoſt two foote thicke, and therefoꝛe this waye you ſhall make moꝛe toyle in your woꝛke, moꝛe ſpoyle in your Hoppes, and moꝛe expence in your wood.

Some vſe to dꝛie their Hoppes in a Garret, oꝛ vppon the flooꝛe of a Loft oꝛ Chamber, in the reꝛyꝛoſe whereof I muſt ſaye, that as fewe men haue roume ynough in their houſes to contayne any great quantitie oꝛ multitude of Hoppes, ſo the duſt that will aryſe, ſhall empayꝛe them, the chynkes, creuiſes, and open ioyntes of your Loftes being not cloſe bꝛythed, will deuoure the ſædes of them, in the ende the leaues will endanger them with heating when they are packt, as being not ſo ſoone dꝛie as the Hoppes, which thereby ſhall be vtterly ſpoyled in colour, in ſcent, and in verdure.

As foꝛ anye lowe roumes oꝛ earthen flooꝛes, they are yet woꝛſe foꝛ this purpoſe, than the other, foꝛ eyther they yælde duſt in dꝛythe, oꝛ moyſture in wet weather.

And

And therefore if you haue no Oste, drye them in a Loft as open to the ayre as may be: sweepe, washe, and rub the bordes, and let your Brome reach to the walles, and euen to the rofe of your Loft, for I can teach you no waye to deuyde the dust from your Hoppes, but so to preuent the inconuenience hereof.

Stoppe the holes and chynkes of your flowre, laye them not aboue halfe a foote thicke, and turne them once a day at the least, by the space of two or three weekes.

This being done, sweepe them vp into a corner of your Loft, and there let them lye as long more, for yet there remayneth perill in packing of them.

If the yeare proue very wette, your Hoppes aske the longer time of drying, and without an Oste will neuer be well dryed.

The very woorst waye of drying Hoppes.

Some lay their Hoppes in the Sunne to drye, and this taketh awaye the state of the Hoppes, and neuertheleſſe leaueth the purpoſe of drying vndone.

Of not drying.

Some gather them, and bruse with them bring greene and vndryed, suppoſing

that in dryng, the vertue and ſtate of the Hoppe decayeth and fadeth awaye, wherein they are deceyued: for the verdure is worſe, the ſtrength leſſe, and the quantitie muſt be more of greene Hoppes that are to be bzued in this ſort.

In the firſt Wozte which the Bzuers call the Hoppewozte (bicauſe the time of ſæthing thereof is ſhozt) there goeth out of theſe Hoppes almoſt no vertue at all, and therefoze erperience hath taught them that are dziuen to bzue with theſe græne Hoppes, to ſæth them againe in the Wozte, which they call the Ney bærre, where after longe ſæthing they will leaue the ſtate which remayneth in them, and that is not much.

¶ Of the packing of Hoppes.

IN the making of your Hoppeſackes, vſe your owne cunning oz inuention, foz I haue ſmall ſkyll therein, howbeit, I can tell you that the Hoppeſackes that are brought out of Flaunders, may be gwd ſamplers foz you to wozke by, the ſtuffe is not daintie wherewith they are made, the Lwme is not coſtly wherein they are wouen, the cunning not curious whereby they are faſhioned, but when you haue them, and are ready to packe your Hoppes, doe thus.

Thzuſt into the mouth of your ſacke (which muſt be doubled and turned in ſtrongly leaſt it breake) foure ſtrongs ppnnes, a foote longe a

peece, placed in equall distance one from the other, then laye two Battes or bygge Boates crosse or thwart two Beames or Coulpings of your house, which two Battes must lye no farther a sunder than the wydenesse of the Sackes mouth. Fasten vpon eche ppn a roape, and knit two of those roapes vpon eche crosse Watte, so as the bottome of the Sacke being emptie, may hang within halfe a foote of the flowre, then stande within the Sacke, and receiue the Hoppes, treading them downe verye harde, and before the Sacke be halfe full, it will rest vpon the ground, whereby you shall be able to presse them the harder togither.

But the handsommer waye were to make a square hole (as wyde as the Sackes mouth) in the flowre of the Lofte, where your Hoppes lye, and to hange downe your Sacke at that hoale, and with a Scuppet or Shouell to showe downe your Hoppes thereinto, and to receyue them as is aforesayde: when the Sacke is almost full, vndowe the roapes, and wynde those pynnes about for the harder shutting of the Sacke, and fasten them therein.

If you lyst, you may sowe (ouer the mouth of this Sacke) another peece of Sackcloth, wherof you must leave a little vnsowed, vntill you haue thrust as many Hoppes as you can betweene the Sacke and the same, but in beholding the Hopsackes sent from Poppering, you shall better vnderstande and learne the dowings hereof.

For

for your owne provision you maye preserue them in Dryefattes, Wacrelles, or such like vessels, for want of roume to leaue them in, or sacks to packe them in.

There is, according to the Prouerbe, much falsehode in packing, I am vnskilfull in that Art, if I were otherwise, I would be loth to teache such doctrine.

But to auoyde such deceyte, and to make the maze perfect and better chapfe, it is vsuall and lawfull in most places where Hoppes are solde, to cut the sackes that you meane to buye in seuen or eight places, and to serche at eche place whether the Hoppes be of lyke goodnesse.

Such places as you shall feele with your hand to be softer than the reast, you shoulde specially cutte, where perhaps you shall fynde Hoppes of another kinde, eyther of woorse than the rest.

¶ *The reformation of a Garden of wylde Hoppes.*

TO reforme a Garden where the Hoppes be woylde, the woorke is tedious, and none other waye remayneth, but to digge ouer the same with a Spade, so deepe as you maye searche out and throw out euery roote and peece of roote that may be founde in, or neare therevnto, and then to plant according to the order before declared.

¶ *The*

¶ The reformation of a disordered Garden.

TO repayre a ruynous Garden, whiche through ignorance was disordrye sette, and through slouth suffered to ouerrunne and decaye, where neuertheleſſe the Hoppes remayne of a good kynde (though somewhat empayred, as nedes they muſt be, by this meanes) the beſt waye were to doe as to the wylde Hoppe.

The seconde way is to forget that it is disordered at all, ymagining that all were well, and to set your Poales in such order, and so farre a sunder as is prescribed in that tytle, alwayes directing them right with a lyne, so as a straunger beholding them, may suppose that your Garden is kept after the beſt maner, then leade vnto eche Poale two or three stalkes which you shall fynde nearest therevnto, and there erecte a hyll which you maye euer after cut and dresse according to the rules before declared, and so by continuall digging, paring, and diligence, you shall at leysure bring it to some reasonable perfection.

If your Garden be verye much stalked with rootes, so as it be to tedious to dygge, set your Poales as you are alredy taught, and bring into your Garden, and laye neare to euery such place where you meane to make a hill, one Carte lode

of

of good earth, with the which, after your Hoppes are tied to your Poales, begin to make your hill, and proceede as in the tyme of Hylles, alwayes cutting downe such Hoppes or weedes as growe betweene the sayde hilles.

If your rootes be set orderly, and your hylles made accordingly, and yet left undefiled by the space of two or three yeares, it will be very harde (I say) to discerne the settes from the other later rootes: nevertheless, if your ground be good, you maye yet reforme the inconvenience thereof, namely, by pulling downe the hill, and cutting awaye all the rootes contayned therein, euen with the face or vpper part of the earth, searching also eche syde, and digging yet lower, and rounde about the roote which remayneth, and to take awaye from the same all such rootes as appeare out thereof.

Needelesse curiosities vsed by the vnskilfull.

To water your Garden, as to make the rootes growe the better, it were more tedious than needfull, for the hylling therof serveth for that purpose, and there is time of growing sufficient for them betwixt midde Aprill and August, and yet it neuer hurteth, but rather doth good, if it be before the hyll be made.

To plucke of the leaues, to the ende that the

Hoppes

Hoppes may proſper the better, is alſo nædeleſſe, and to no purpoſe, and rather hyndereth than helpeth the growth of the Hoppes, for they are hereby deprined of that garment which Nature hath neceſſarily prouided for them, and clotheth them with.

To ſlawe the Poales, thereby to prolonge their continuaunce, is more than nædeth to be done in thys behalfe, for it is to tedious to your ſelfe, and hurtfull to your Hoppe, and little auaileth to the purpoſe aforeſaide.

To burne the neather part or great ende of your Poales, as ſome doe, to the ende they ſhould laſt or endure the longer, is alſo an vnneceſſary trouble, onely Mallowe Poales you may ſo ble to keepe them from growing.

So is it to woede the Hylles wyth the hande, whereas the ſame woedes ſhall be buried by the rayſing of the hyll.

THus haue I, accordyng to my small skyll and experience, accordyng to my frendes desire, and accordyng to the truth, prepared these fewe notes concernyng the makyng and maintenance of an Hoppe garden, that which remaynyth more to be sayde thereof resteth in the skil of skilfuller persons, and is at this time eyther without the compasse of my knowledge, or beyonde the reache of my remembrance. I doubt not but I haue herein taken vpon me to teach some that, which they knowe better than I, and also prouoked some that neede not, and some that care not, to be employed in these matters: howbeit I vrge nothyng, but that which may be done without great difficultie, charge, labour, or trouble, the matter thereof beyng in deede so homely and base for the prowde and disdainefull, the charge so tedious and paine for the slothfull and vile, but the charge to costly for none but Niggardes, the cunning to curious for none but fooles: and yet among these estates (I trowe) there will some smell out the profitable sauour of this Herbe, some will gather the fruite thereof, some will make Ale allet therewith (which is good in one respect for the belly, and in an other for the Purse) and when the grace and sweetenesse hereof conceyued, some will dippe their fingers therein vp to the knuckles, and some will be glad to lycke the Dishe, and they that disdayne to be partakers hereof, commonly proue to be such, as haue Mountaynes in fantasie, and beggery in possession, I meane that they which haue a Hoppe hyll in derision, will scant fall out to leaue a Poulehyll in reuersion. Besides that, that their securitie in this behalfe makes roume for strangers to depryue vs of our commodities, who mayntaine ignorance in our bosomes,

bosomes, and beggerie in our Purses, whyle we nourysh disdayne in our hearts, and sloth in our handes: and herby we set our shame vppon a stage for all the worlde to gaze vppon, and make our folly so palpable, that Strangers from beyonde the Seas, (which neither heare nor see vs) can grabbe it out, for we can be content vppon our Alebench, to entitle our Countrie to the name of fertilytie, and yet deprave the same without penishnesse, and slaunder it with our sloth, expounding and excusing our negligence by our ignorannce, and couering the one with the others wordes, the goodnesse of our grounde serueng vs to no other purpose, but to manifest our yll Husbandrye, but our abundannce shall not excuse our vnthankefulnesse, whylest wee abuse the blessinges of God to our owne destruction, and appose our sloth and ignorannce against his bountye and goodnesse, but God forbidde that the provision of the good shoulde rest in the handes of the slothfull, from whome let vs depart, and leave them folding their handes togither, and so shall powertie come vppon them. For what felowshippe can there be betweene an holy man and a Dogge, or betweene an honest man and an vnthryft. Mee thinkes I myght aptlye compare such men as have grounde fitte for this purpose, and will not employ it accordingly, to Alehouse Knightes, partely for the small devotion which both the one and the other have vnto Hoppes, but especially for that many of these Ale-Knightes having good drinke at home of their owne, can be content to drinke worse abroade at an Alehouse, so they maye pay for it. Let them expounde thys comparyson that buye their Hoppes at Poppering, and may have them at home with more ease and lesse charge, I only say that they resemble & agree togither though not in good, yet in that which is euill, for I see no difference betwixt them, saving that vnto the private vnthryftinesse of the Ale-knights, these men adde a publike despyte vnto the common weale, but howe can he that is naught himselfe be

Prouer. 24. Eccle. 13.

Eccle. 14.

good vnto others. I for my part know not howe to perswade such nor what they will learne, that refuse to harken to their owne profite, for no receyte serueth against despayre, no Counsell preuayleth against Contempt. Their grounde is taught to beare, theyr Hoppes to growe, their Poales to stande, theyr hands to worke, their senses to perceyue, if they woulde but teach theyr willes to consent to their owne profite, they shoulde haue the gayne. and I my desire. If they will not doe so much for themselues, I pray God that the diligence of the little Emmet which (through their negligence doth much harme to theyr Hoppe rotes) bee not called forth at the last daye to wytnesse against theyr sloth. Now there remaineth no more to be sayde but a worde or two to Momus, and hys companions, whose office reacheth to the reprofe of all thinges perfect and imperfect, and therefore my writtings ministring much cause of reprehension, must nedes bee subiect to their scornes, but I appeale from theyr mockes to wyser mens censures. For I am perswaded that I deserue rebuke at wyser mens handes than they are; but their correction will doe me no good, for that it tendeth to the defamation and not to the reformation of me and my writings, I take not vppon me to make a Philosophye, but a Hoppe garden, and yet I doubt, that bycause I resemble not Aristotle, thys man and hys mates will counterfeyte Diogenes, (that is to saye) bycause I render not a Parepatetricall reason for euery syllable I wrote, they will tender a Stoicall frumpe for euery worde they reade. Some saye that Momus for his sawcynesse was tosse in three peeces. &c. But that little preuayled to allaye the lewdenesse of Mockerie, for of one peece were ingendred corrupt and halfpe Judges, of another, carpeious Controllers, and of hys hinder partes, impudent Scoffers, and thys thoulde appeare to be true. For some will take vppon them to be Judges, that (for theyr integritie) are not mete to be impanelled in a true Jurie, nor for theyr

credite

credite frame vnethe to be iudgmente to fall thinges, their iudgements being corrupt, and alwaye tending to the condemnation of the vngodlie, they: welcome ferueng them to no other ende, but to quarrell with other mens simplicities, the sharpenesse of their wits to nothing but to the maintenaunce of errour. Some will be Controllers, that neither haue authoritie in their persons, nor wit in their heades, reprouing that which neyther they (beyng fooles) know, nor other (beyng wise) mislyke. Finally, some are so possessed wyth the spirite of Scurrilitye, that they cannot gape, but Tauntes appeare in their mouthes, confoundyng iest and sobrietie in suche sorte, as though all thynges were but mockerye. I saye therefore, that from the highest to the lowest, from the Iudge to the Hangman, from the top of the Gallowes, to the nethermost staye of the Ladder, and from Scoggin to Will Summer, there reasoneth not one of these scoffers more fauoured of simplicitie, then abhorred of others: and therefore I wolde wysh them, that when their grace, and the pleasure of their trumpes fayleth, (that is to saye) when men cease to laugh at their follies, eyther to suppresse their ignorance with such silence, as such as are honest, be not greeued therewyth, or to expresse their knowledge in such wordes, as such as they themselues are, will not laugh to scorne.

FINIS.

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